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(54) **SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MAINTAINING GRAPHS HAVING A POLICY ENGINE AND BLOCKCHAIN**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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Aspects of the subject disclosure may include, for example, a processing system including a processor and a memory that stores executable instructions that, when executed by the processing system, facilitate performance of operations. The operations include: identifying a set of one or more graphs in a blockchain ledger, wherein each graph of the set of one or more graphs comprises a set of one or more nodes and a graph permission level, wherein each node in the set of one or more nodes comprises a unique identifier, a node permission level, data and zero or more edges, wherein each edge in the zero or more edges defines a relationship between the node and another node in the set of one or more nodes, wherein the node permission level defines a prerequisite to access the data, the node permission level, or the zero or more edges, and wherein the graph permission level defines a prerequisite to access the set of one or more nodes; receiving a request from equipment utilized by a user to access first data in one or more nodes in a first graph, comparing a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level; applying rules of a rules engine to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a second permission level defined by the rules; and providing security keys to the equipment utilized by the user responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permission level and the second permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first data. Other embodiments are disclosed.

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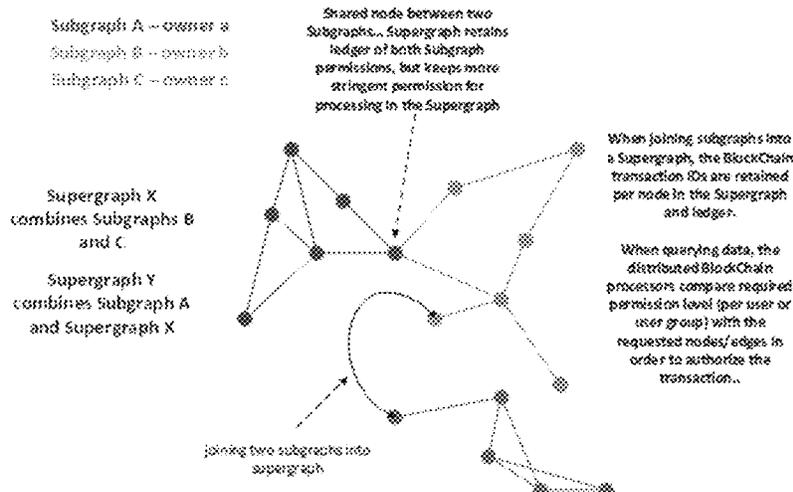
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20 Claims, 11 Drawing Sheets

Subgraphs prior to Supergraph combining



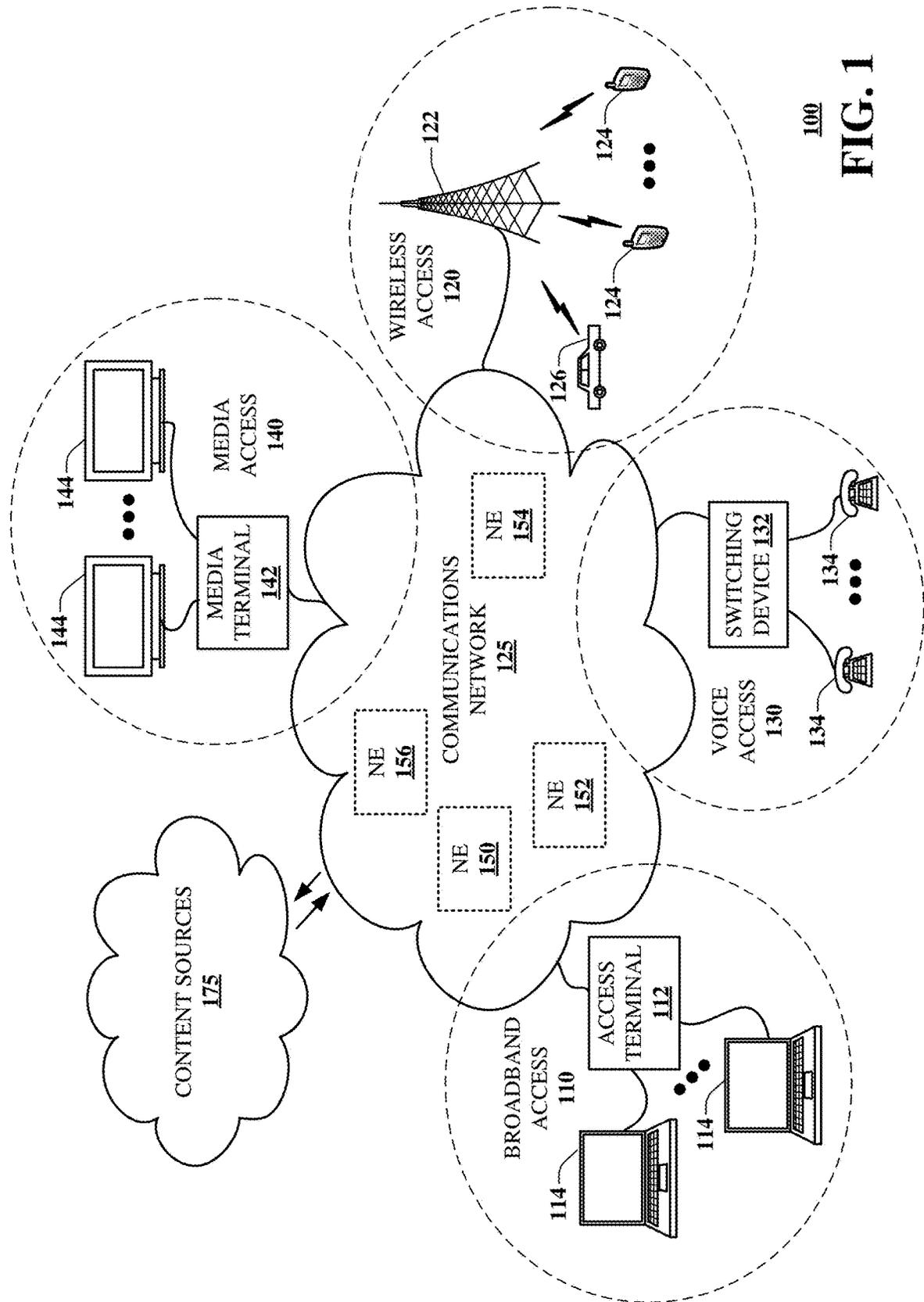
- (51) **Int. Cl.**
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H04L 9/06 (2006.01)
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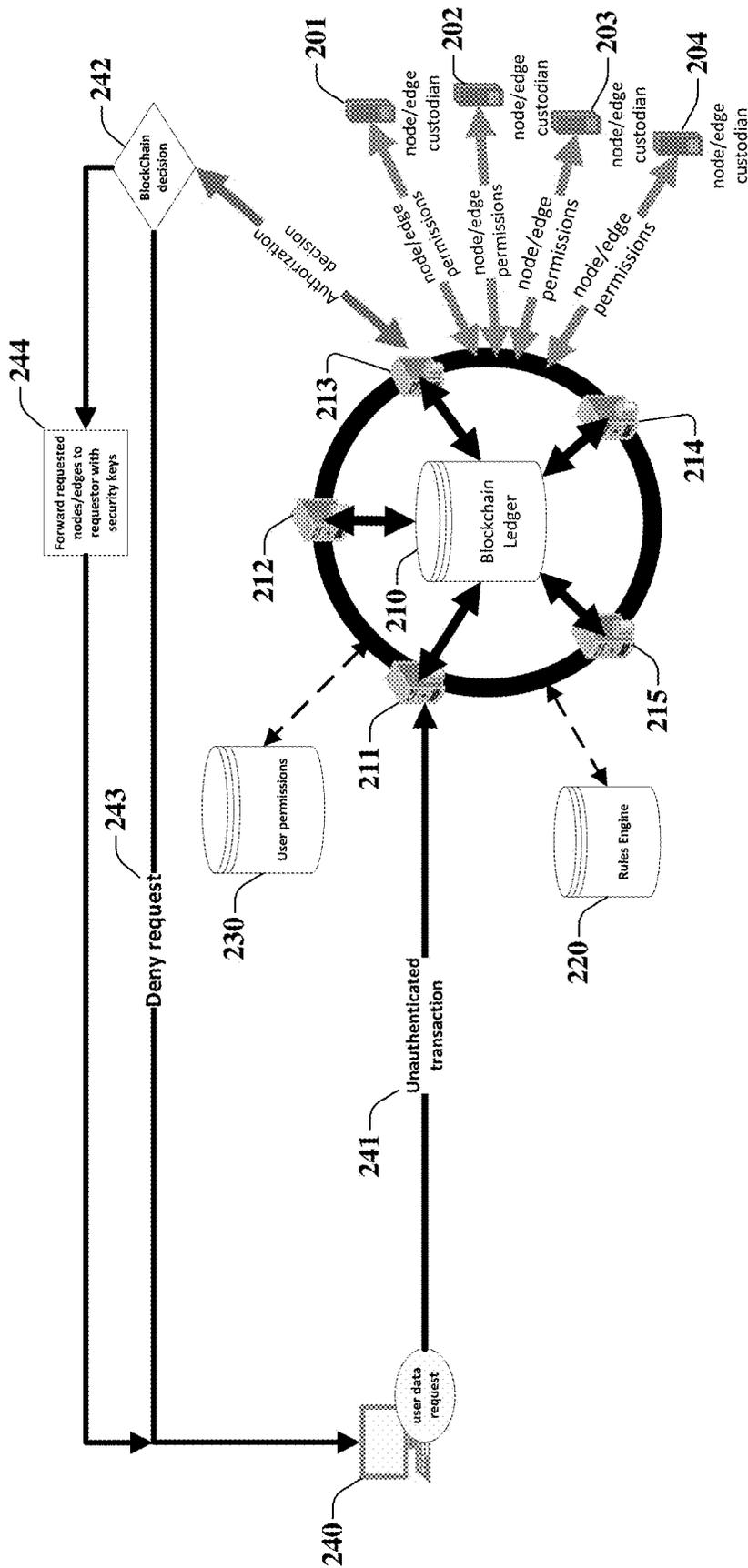
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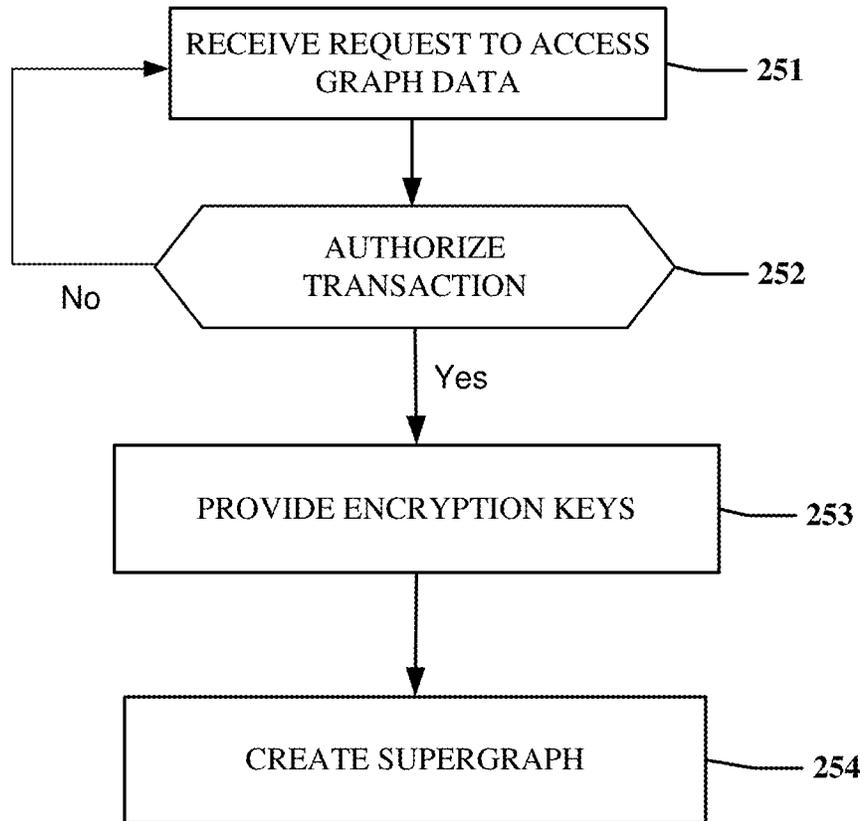


100
FIG. 1



200

FIG. 2A



250

FIG. 2B

Subgraphs prior to Supergraph combining

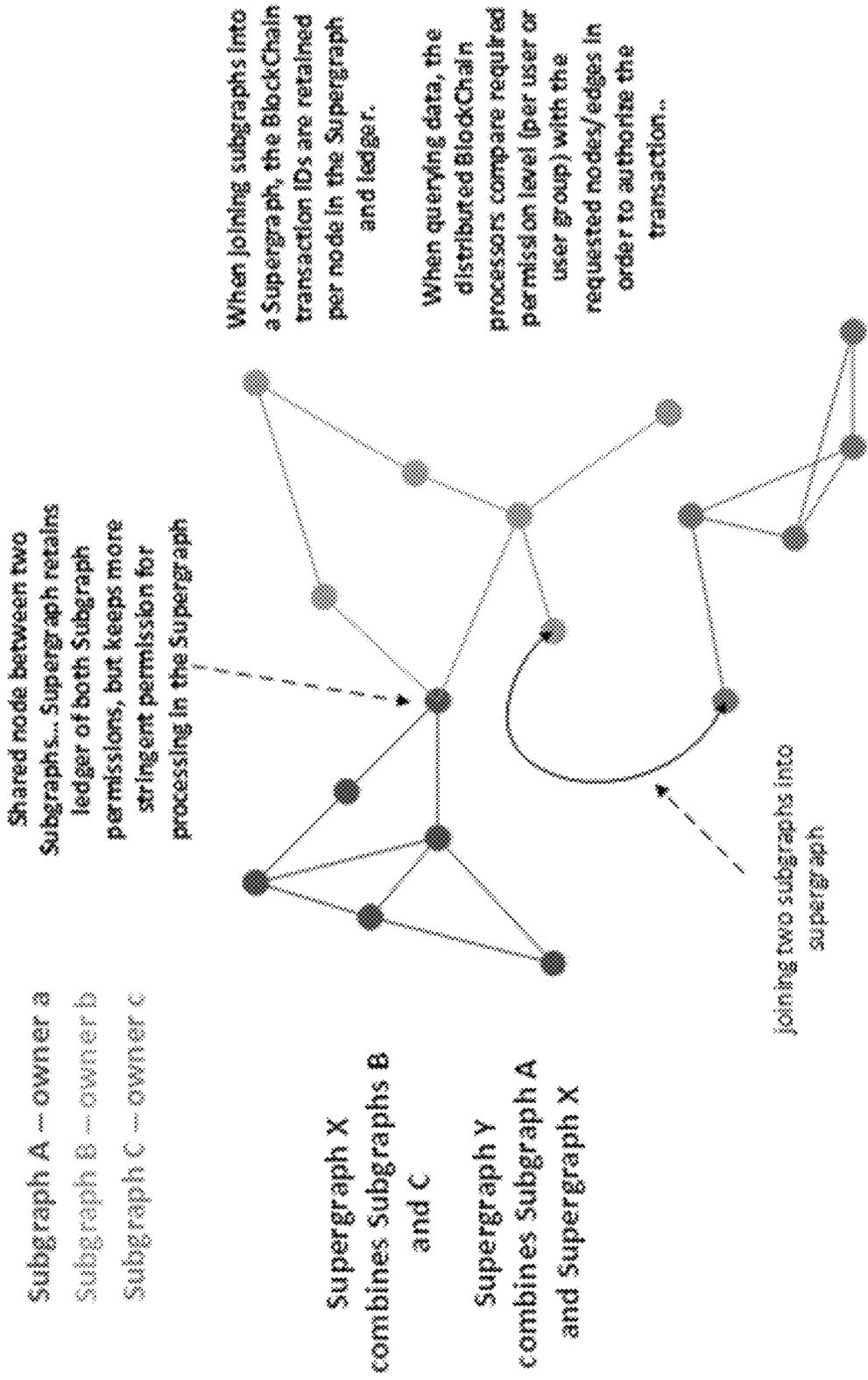


FIG. 2C

Subgraph permissions prior to creating Supergraphs

Each node/edge owner independently asserts required permissions per node/edge and the Blockchain processors compare these with user permissions, make a decision and update the distributed ledger.

Subgraph A — owner a

Subgraph B — owner b

Subgraph C — owner c

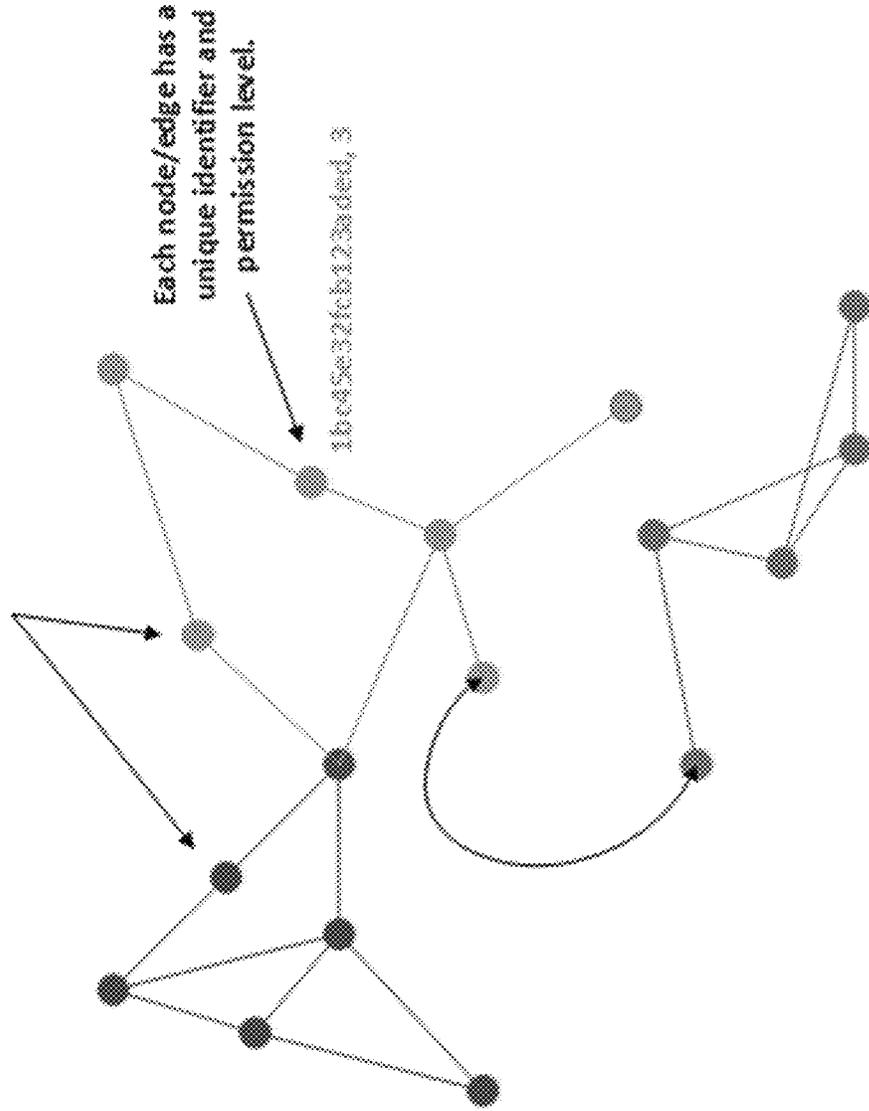


FIG. 2D

Permissions at Supergraph X processing level

LEDGER (stored at multiple location for cross-reference)			
graph level	create or update transaction ID	updated	owner
A	124fe456c	6/23/17	Jf9155
B	3124eaab	5/3/17	Jp6202
C	cde211bb	3/22/18	ma2552
X	fdf31c123	1/1/19	sm8093

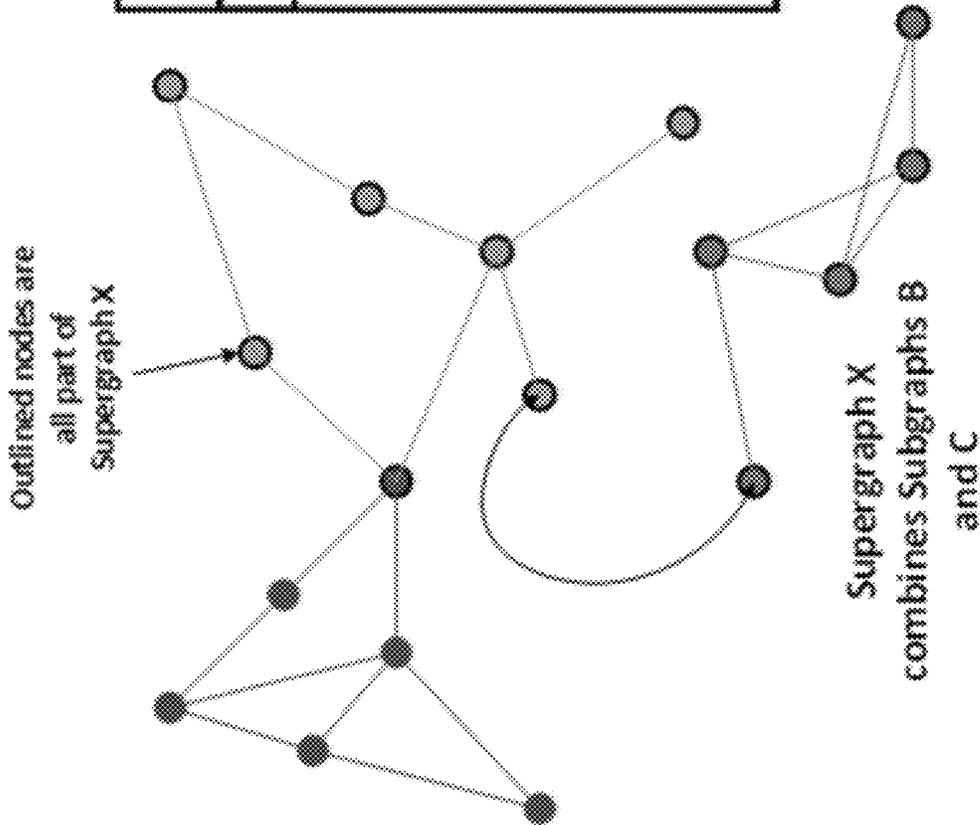


FIG. 2E

Permissions at Supergraph Y
processing level

LEDGER (stored at multiple location for cross-reference)			
graph level	create or update transaction ID	op-dated	owner
A	124fe456c	6/23/17	Jf9155
B	3124eaaab	5/3/17	Jp6202
C	cde211bb	3/22/18	ma2552
X	fdf31c123	1/1/19	sm8093
Y	ded123bc	3/28/19	ij802y

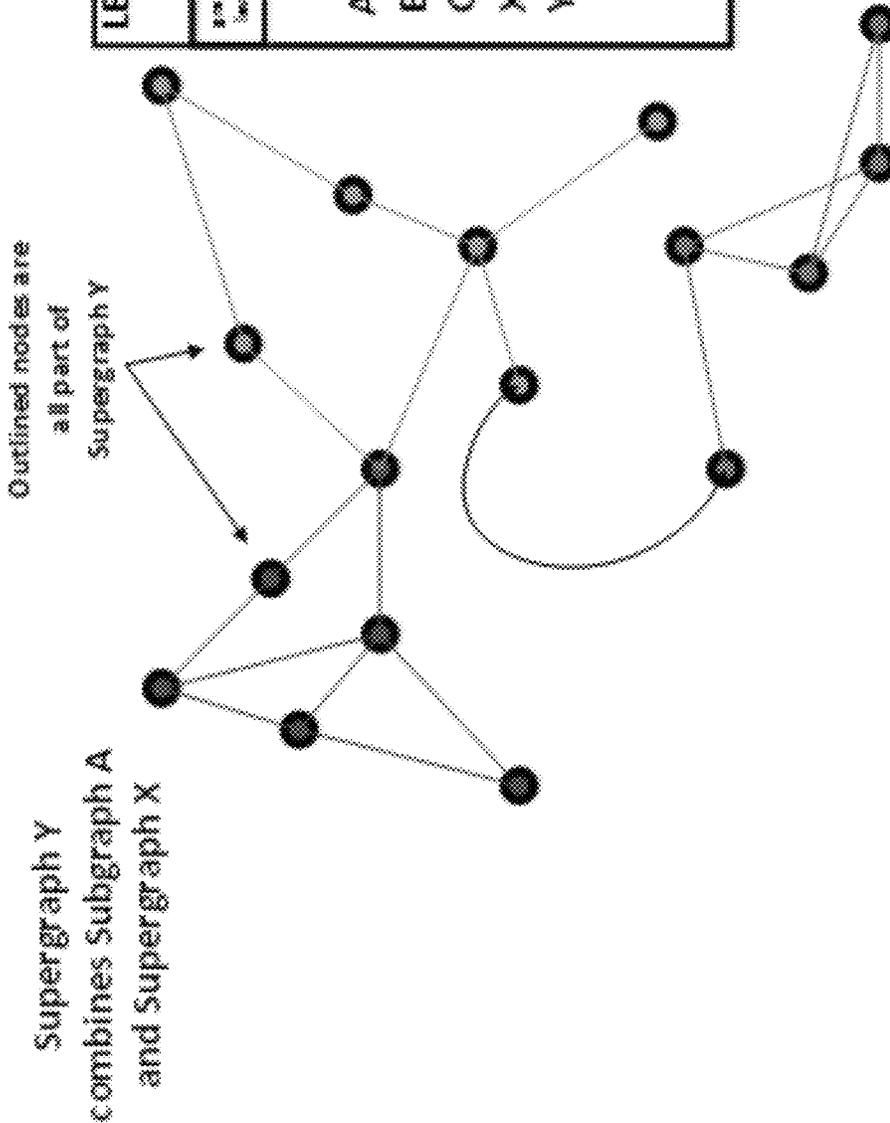
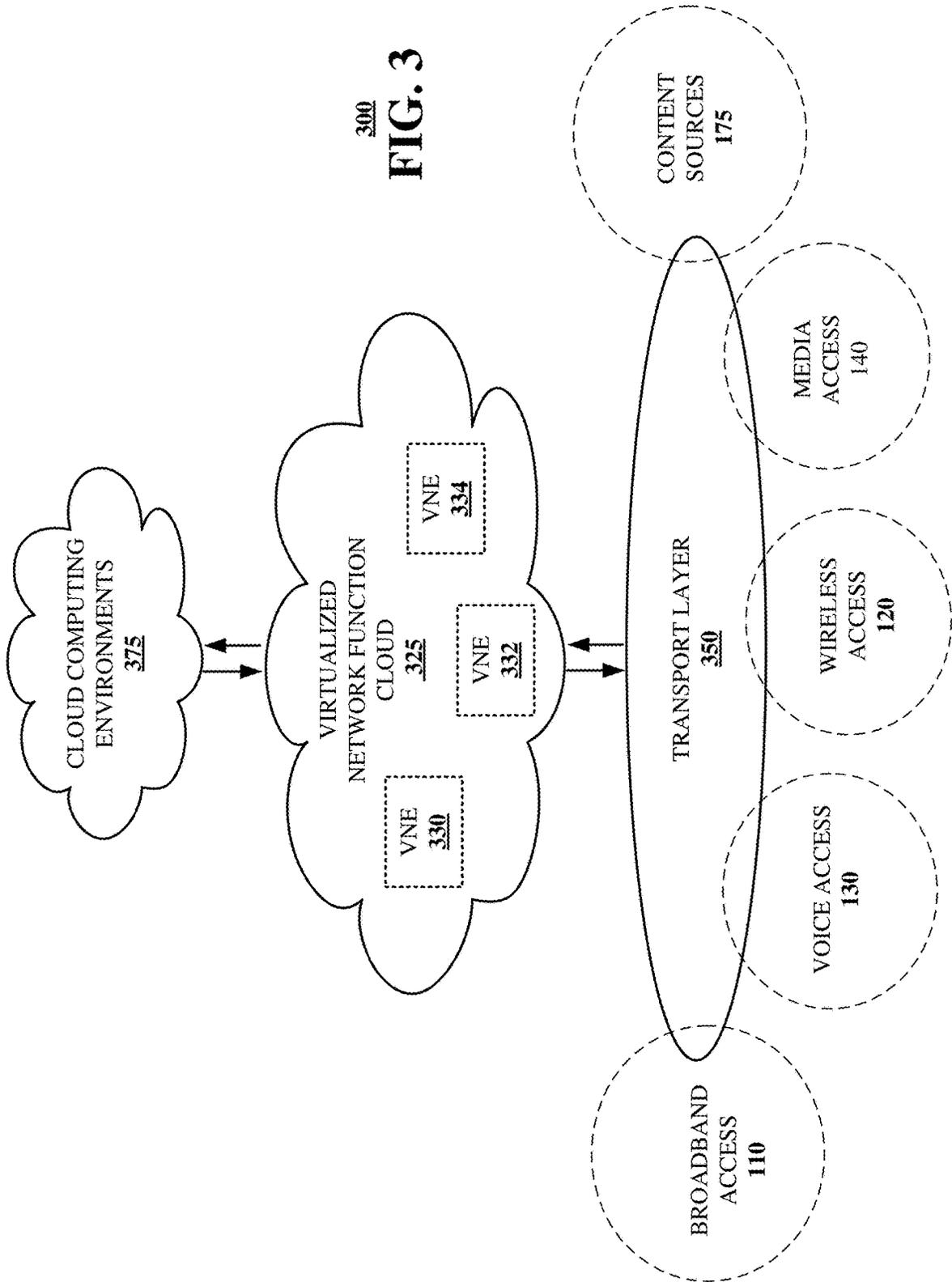


FIG. 2F



300
FIG. 3

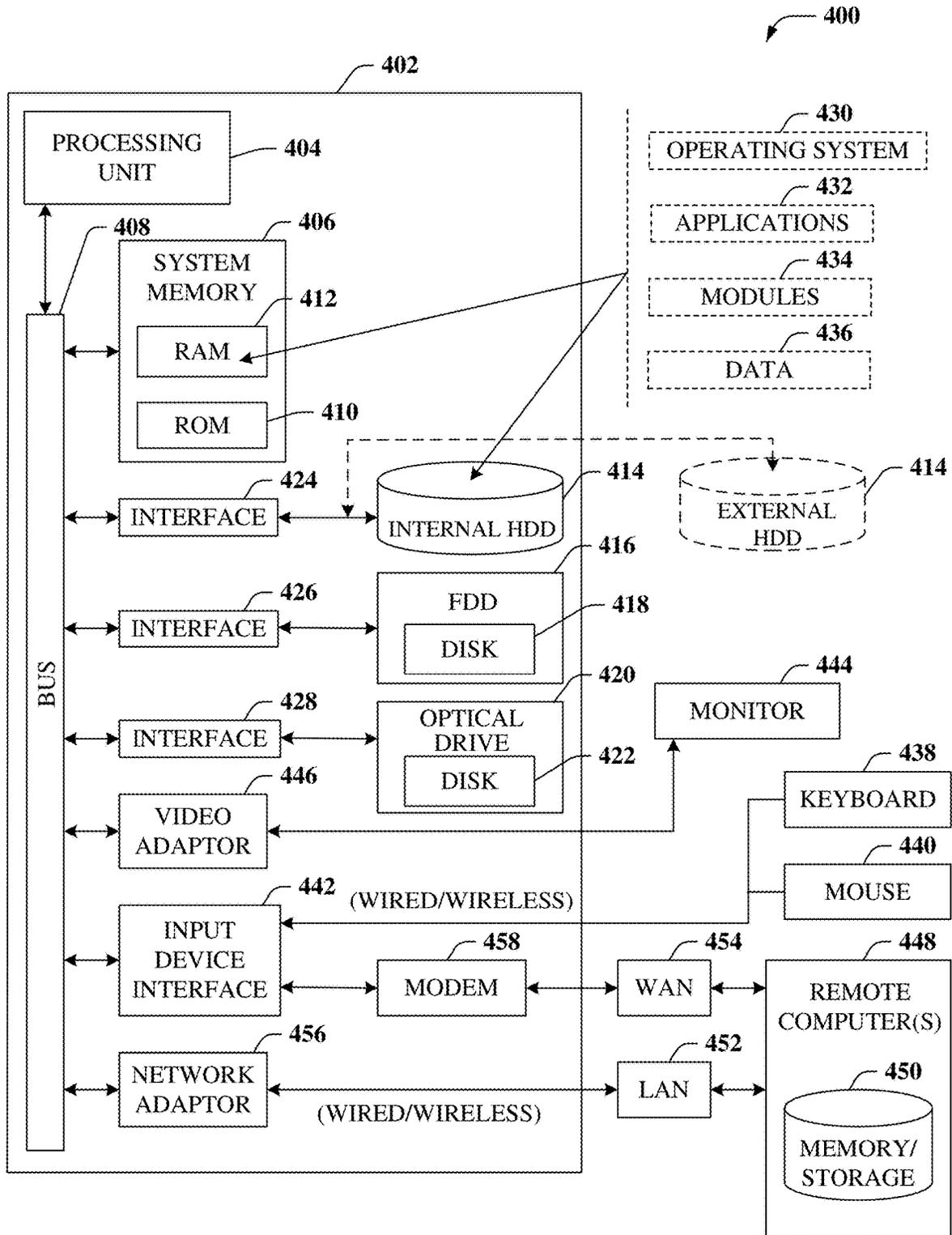


FIG. 4

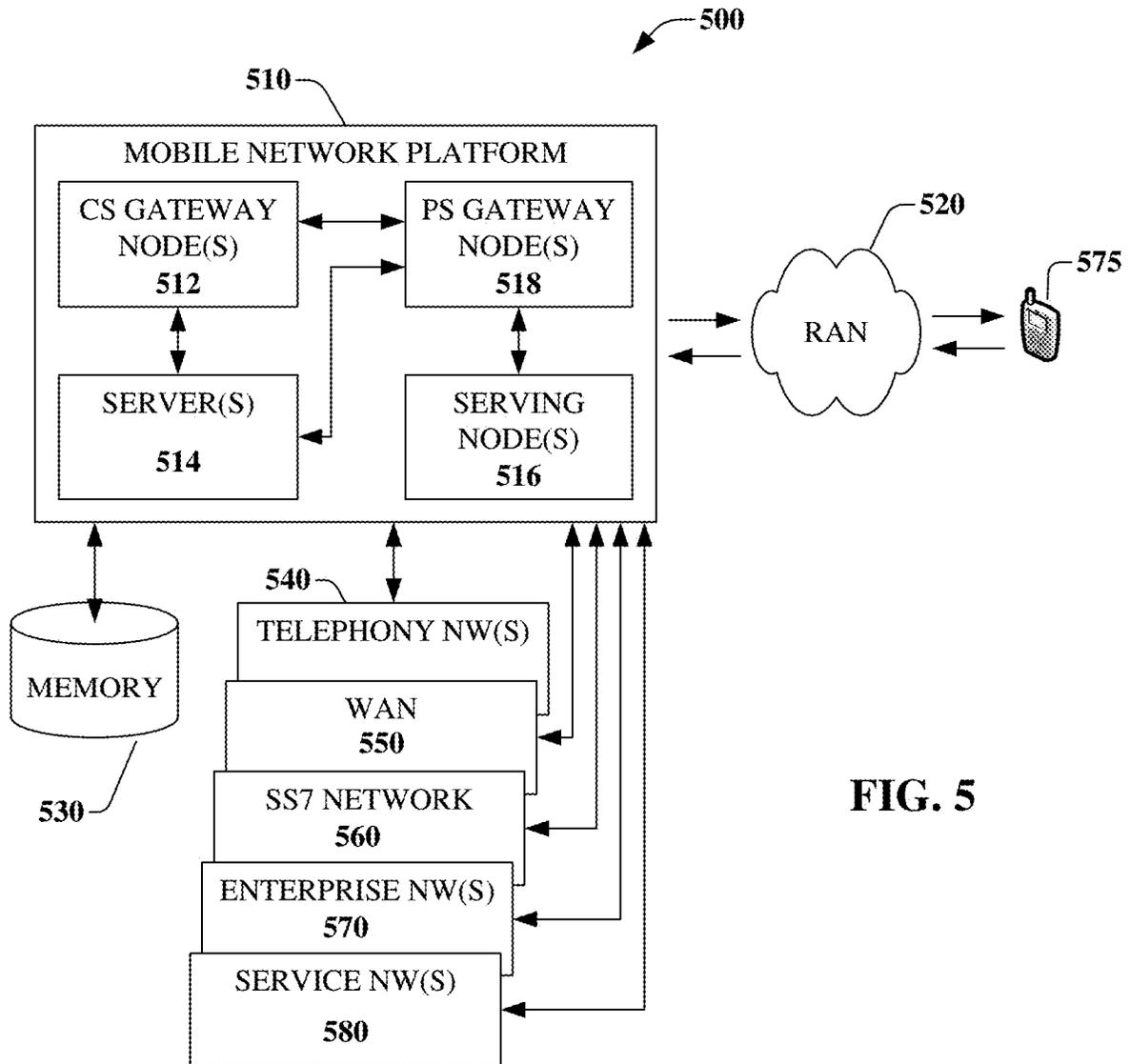
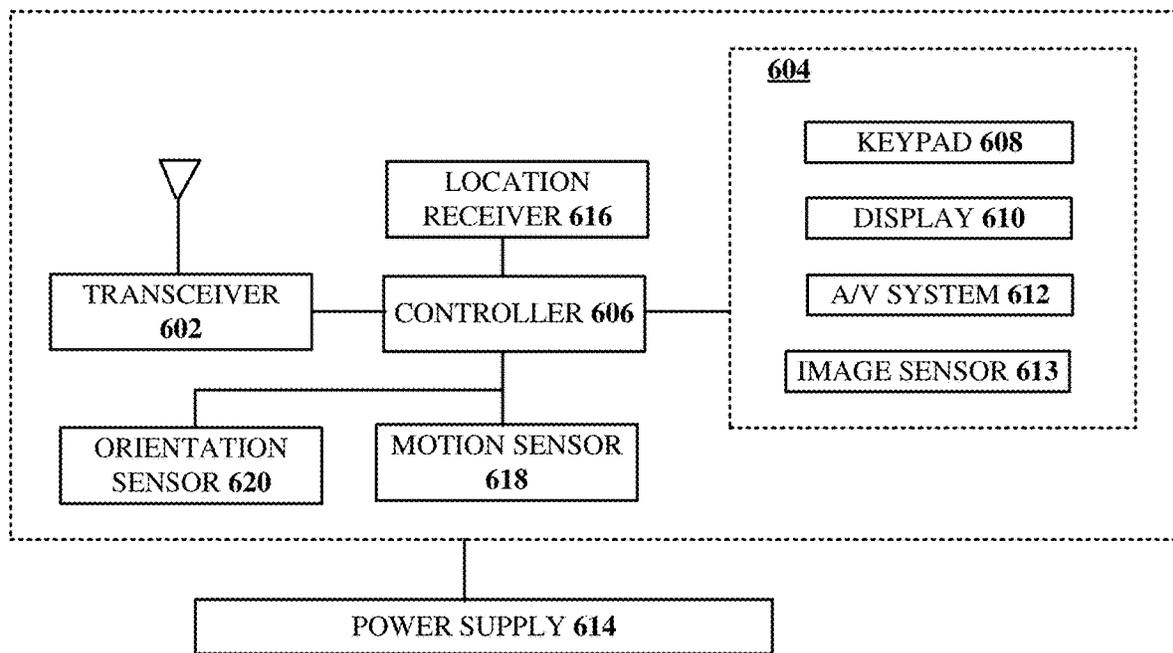


FIG. 5



600
FIG. 6

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MAINTAINING GRAPHS HAVING A POLICY ENGINE AND BLOCKCHAIN

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

The subject disclosure relates to a system and method for maintaining graphs having a policy engine and blockchain.

BACKGROUND

Centralized management of security permissions for access to node/edge data for a graph is disconnected from the data source, thereby increasing the potential for hacking and without the ability to re-trace and inspect the current source permissions. Once data is removed from its source, chain of custody is broken. If security permissions for a graph at the data source change, such changes are not propagated to other graphs that include the graph, i.e., supergraphs.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary, non-limiting embodiment of a communications network in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 2A is a block diagram illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a system for maintaining graphs having a policy engine and blockchain functioning within the communication network of FIG. 1 in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 2B depicts an illustrative embodiment of a method 250 in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 2C depicts an illustrative embodiment of combining graphs into supergraphs in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 2D depicts node permission levels of graphs before combining into supergraphs in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 2E depicts graph information stored in a blockchain ledger in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 2F depicts additional graph information stored in a blockchain ledger in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a virtualized communication network in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an example, non-limiting embodiment of a computing environment in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an example, non-limiting embodiment of a mobile network platform in accordance with various aspects described herein.

FIG. 6 is a block diagram of an example, non-limiting embodiment of a communication device in accordance with various aspects described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The subject disclosure describes, among other things, illustrative embodiments for maintaining graphs using a rules engine and a blockchain ledger. Other embodiments are described in the subject disclosure.

One or more aspects of the subject disclosure include a processing system including a processor and a memory that

stores executable instructions that, when executed by the processing system, facilitate performance of operations. The operations include: identifying a set of one or more graphs in a blockchain ledger, wherein each graph of the set of one or more graphs comprises a set of one or more nodes and a graph permission level, wherein each node in the set of one or more nodes comprises a unique identifier, a node permission level, data and zero or more edges, wherein each edge in the zero or more edges defines a relationship between the node and another node in the set of one or more nodes, wherein the node permission level defines a prerequisite to access the data, the node permission level, or the zero or more edges, and wherein the graph permission level defines a prerequisite to access the set of one or more nodes; receiving a request from equipment utilized by a user to access first data in one or more nodes in a first graph; comparing a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level; applying rules of a rules engine to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a second permission level defined by the rules; and providing security keys to the equipment utilized by the user responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permission level and the second permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first data.

One or more aspects of the subject disclosure include a method of receiving, by a processing system including a processor, a request from equipment utilized by a user to access first data in one or more nodes in a first graph; comparing, by the processing system, a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level; applying, by the processing system, rules of a rules engine recorded in a blockchain ledger to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a second permission level defined by the rules; providing, by the processing system, security keys to the equipment responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permission level and the second permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first data; and recording, by the processing system, a transaction in the blockchain ledger corresponding to the access of the first data.

One or more aspects of the subject disclosure include a machine-readable medium storing executable instructions that, when executed by a processing system including a processor, facilitate performance of operations. The operations include: receiving a request from a user to create a supergraph from a first graph and a second graph; comparing a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph and a second permission level of the second graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level and the second permission level; applying rules of a rules engine recorded in a blockchain ledger to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a third permission level defined by the rules; providing security keys to the equipment responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permission level and the second permission level and the third permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first graph and the second graph; and recording a transaction in the blockchain ledger corresponding to a creation of the supergraph.

Referring now to FIG. 1, a block diagram is shown illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a communications network 100 in accordance with various aspects described herein. For example, communications network 100 can facilitate in whole or in part data communications

between node/edge custodians **201-204**, distributed processors **211-215** and end user equipment **240** illustrated in FIG. **2A**. In particular, a communications network **125** is presented for providing broadband access **110** to a plurality of data terminals **114** via access terminal **112**, wireless access **120** to a plurality of mobile devices **124** and vehicle **126** via base station or access point **122**, voice access **130** to a plurality of telephony devices **134**, via switching device **132** and/or media access **140** to a plurality of audio/video display devices **144** via media terminal **142**. In addition, communication network **125** is coupled to one or more content sources **175** of audio, video, graphics, text and/or other media. While broadband access **110**, wireless access **120**, voice access **130** and media access **140** are shown separately, one or more of these forms of access can be combined to provide multiple access services to a single client device (e.g., mobile devices **124** can receive media content via media terminal **142**, data terminal **114** can be provided voice access via switching device **132**, and so on).

The communications network **125** includes a plurality of network elements (NE) **150, 152, 154, 156**, etc. for facilitating the broadband access **110**, wireless access **120**, voice access **130**, media access **140** and/or the distribution of content from content sources **175**. The communications network **125** can include a circuit switched or packet switched network, a voice over Internet protocol (VoIP) network, Internet protocol (IP) network, a cable network, a passive or active optical network, a 4G, 5G, or higher generation wireless access network, WIMAX network, UltraWideband network, personal area network or other wireless access network, a broadcast satellite network and/or other communications network.

In various embodiments, the access terminal **112** can include a digital subscriber line access multiplexer (DSLAM), cable modem termination system (CMTS), optical line terminal (OLT) and/or other access terminal. The data terminals **114** can include personal computers, laptop computers, netbook computers, tablets or other computing devices along with digital subscriber line (DSL) modems, data over coax service interface specification (DOCSIS) modems or other cable modems, a wireless modem such as a 4G, 5G, or higher generation modem, an optical modem and/or other access devices.

In various embodiments, the base station or access point **122** can include a 4G, 5G, or higher generation base station, an access point that operates via an 802.11 standard such as 802.11n, 802.11ac or other wireless access terminal. The mobile devices **124** can include mobile phones, e-readers, tablets, phablets, wireless modems, and/or other mobile computing devices.

In various embodiments, the switching device **132** can include a private branch exchange or central office switch, a media services gateway, VoIP gateway or other gateway device and/or other switching device. The telephony devices **134** can include traditional telephones (with or without a terminal adapter), VoIP telephones and/or other telephony devices.

In various embodiments, the media terminal **142** can include a cable head-end or other TV head-end, a satellite receiver, gateway or other media terminal **142**. The display devices **144** can include televisions with or without a set top box, personal computers and/or other display devices.

In various embodiments, the content sources **175** include broadcast television and radio sources, video on demand platforms and streaming video and audio services platforms, one or more content data networks, data servers, web servers and other content servers, and/or other sources of media.

In various embodiments, the communications network **125** can include wired, optical and/or wireless links and the network elements **150, 152, 154, 156**, etc. can include service switching points, signal transfer points, service control points, network gateways, media distribution hubs, servers, firewalls, routers, edge devices, switches and other network nodes for routing and controlling communications traffic over wired, optical and wireless links as part of the Internet and other public networks as well as one or more private networks, for managing subscriber access, for billing and network management and for supporting other network functions.

FIG. **2A** is a block diagram illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a system for maintaining graphs having a policy engine and blockchain functioning within the communication network of FIG. **1** in accordance with various aspects described herein. As shown in FIG. **2A**, system **200** comprises a plurality of node/edge custodians **201-204**, a blockchain ledger **210** maintained by a plurality of distributed processors **211-215**, a rules engine **220**, and a user permissions database **230**. Also disclosed is an end user equipment **240**, an unauthenticated transaction **241**, a blockchain decision **242**, a deny result **243** and an authorized result **244**.

FIG. **2A** also discloses four node/edge custodians **201-204**, for illustrative purposes only. System **200** may comprise more or less custodians. Each custodian of the plurality of node/edge custodians **201-204** may store one or more graphs. A graph comprises a set of one or more nodes and a graph permission level. The graph permission level defines a prerequisite to access the set of one or more nodes. Each node in the set of one or more nodes comprises a unique identifier, a node permission level, data and zero or more edges. An edge defines a relationship between the node and another node in the set of one or more nodes. The node permission level defines a prerequisite to access the data, the node permission level, or the zero or more edges. In an embodiment, any graph may be distributed across the one or more node/edge custodians **201-204**.

The blockchain ledger **210** is maintained by one or more distributed processors **211-215**. FIG. **2A** shows five distributed processors joined in a blockchain network, for illustrative purposes only. System **200** may comprise one or more processors, but preferably more than one processor. Recording a data transaction, such as recording a supergraph, in the blockchain ledger **210** provides three useful attributes: decentralization, transparency, and immutability.

Decentralization provides many advantages for a data validation and control system. When examining a set of systems sharing data from different sources, the system must scale for growth, while maintaining reliability by avoiding a single point of failure. Decentralization allows multiple graph databases to work together without any single machine, holding all transactions and data accesses.

Transparency provides for building a chain of trust that the data is both unaltered and is being properly handled. A node/edge custodian **201-204** can see all uses of the data and processes to ensure compliance by systems not directly under the custodian's control. Alternatively, a data user can verify that the information comes from a trusted source, and can see all transformations and manipulations that have occurred to the data, from start to finish.

Immutability guarantees the chain of custody is well preserved. Because each data transaction, including query, join, modification, etc., creates a transaction recorded in a new block that describes what was done to the data, and what resulted, a clean, secure audit trail exists for all

node/graph access. The blockchain ledger **210** is able to withstand fraudulent transactions lacking in authority, because each of the distributed processors **211-215** must agree that the transaction is valid. At any time, any processor of the distributed processors **211-215** can verify the integrity of a block recorded in the blockchain ledger **210** by requesting a copy of the hash values in the blockchain ledger **210** and comparing the hash values in the block with that recorded in the blockchain ledger **210**, thus ensuring the immutability of the data and preventing a fraudulent transaction.

By using a hash in the blockchain ledger **210**, maintained by a trusted entity in a semi-private fashion, the blockchain is distinguishable from more traditional, public blockchain technology that require complex cryptographic hash generation and greater latency (e.g., approximately ten minutes per block for bitcoin). The use of simple cryptographic hash generation algorithms reduces latency and ensures that transactions can be rapidly recorded and meet the demand of system **200**. Unlike proof of work incorporated into the trustless consensus of the bitcoin scheme, which creates a blockchain that must remain unaltered forever, a simple cryptographic hash is sufficient to prevent fraud. Hence, by using a private blockchain network, there is no requirement for proof of work (a.k.a., mining, with respect to bitcoin), as the private network is secure.

The blockchain ledger **210** also allows data normally held inside an IT environment and secured by overall access controls and individual encryption keys, to be provided outside of the IT environment. This improves secure sharing of information and processes with partner institutions. Additional features typically found in blockchain systems may be easily implemented, such as private keys, cryptographic block hashes, etc., to enhance the security of information recorded in the blockchain ledger **210** by the distributed processors **211-215**.

In addition to the blockchain ledger **210**, a rules engine **220** provides a way to ensure that certain combinations of nodes/edges have enhanced security, even when individual node/edge custodians are unaware of the enhancement to security. The application of rules provided by rules engine **220** to the final authorization of access to a requestor of nodes/edge information can also be used to inform the distributed processors **211-215** to update the blockchain ledger **210** accordingly. Hence, the rules engine **220** may provide security policies concerning the data stored by node/edge custodians **201-204**, but the blockchain ledger **210** is used to track, sign and validate each transaction.

The user permissions database **230** provides a security level for each user that seeks access to data held by the node/edge custodians **201-204**. When a user on an end user equipment **240** submits an unauthenticated transaction **241** to access data stored by a graph, the distributed processors **211-215** can compare the user permission level to the required graph permission level or node permission level set forth by the node/edge custodian **201-204** storing the data. In an embodiment, an unauthenticated transaction **241** may be a transaction for viewing the data of a first node in the first graph, adding a new node to the first graph, defining an edge between a first node and a second node in the first graph, modifying data of a first node in the first graph, changing the first permission level of the first graph, or a combination thereof.

The unauthenticated transaction **241**, along with user privilege level from the user permissions database **230**, are submitted to the distributed processors **211-215** that record blockchain transactions in the blockchain ledger **210**. In an

embodiment, the user privilege levels are provided by an independent path. The blockchain ledger **210** is updated to reflect the transaction.

Upon unanimous authorization from the distributed processors **211-215**, a final check of permissions associated with the rules engine **220** are performed and a blockchain decision **242** is rendered. If denied, the user is provided with a deny result **243**. If affirmed, the user is provided with an authorized result **244** including temporary, encryption keys to decipher the node/edge information. In an embodiment, the rules engine **220** can only be used to increase required permission levels, if necessary. For instance, customer name and location data can be independent, single security/permission level but when combined, the data becomes sensitive, personally identifiable information, requiring a higher level of access. Therefore, even if each node/edge custodian would authorize the transaction, the transaction may still be denied if the requestor's access level is insufficient per the rules engine **220**.

As part of authenticating the transaction, an identifier for every node/edge is provided to the distributed processors **211-215**. A chain of custody is used to request the current permission level for each datum or data type requested. This process ensures that the most current permissions are used. At any time, ownership of any node/edge can change and can be updated in the blockchain ledger **210** such that subsequent transaction requests are sent to a new owner.

After the transaction is authenticated, every processor of the distributed processors **211-215** will update their copy of the blockchain ledger **210**. The recording provides evidence of the transaction and identifiers regarding the nodes/graphs. Each owner will be assigned a signing key that can be used to mark incoming data, which will work as a root for transactions recorded in the blockchain ledger **210**. Each transaction (joining/adding/deleting/updating) on data within the system **200**, will create a new certificate that is self-verifying and consistent within the blockchain ledger **210**.

FIG. 2B depicts an illustrative embodiment of a method **250** in accordance with various aspects described herein. As shown in FIG. 2B, in step **251**, a user on an end user equipment **240** sends a request to the distributed processors **211-215** to access data, for example, to combine two or more graphs. In step **252**, the distributed processors **211-215** authenticate the transaction.

In step **253**, the distributed processors **211-215** provide encryption keys that permit the end user equipment **240** to access the data. In step **254**, the end user equipment **240** accesses the data. For example, the end user device combines the two or more graphs.

While for purposes of simplicity of explanation, the respective processes are shown and described as a series of blocks in FIG. 2B, it is to be understood and appreciated that the claimed subject matter is not limited by the order of the blocks, as some blocks may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other blocks from what is depicted and described herein. Moreover, not all illustrated blocks may be required to implement the methods described herein.

FIG. 2C depicts an illustrative embodiment of combining graphs (subgraphs) into supergraphs in accordance with various aspects described herein. FIG. 2C illustrates three graphs: subgraph A in red, subgraph B in blue, and subgraph C in green. Supergraph X is formed by combining subgraph B and subgraph C. The combination is accomplished by joining a node in subgraph B with a node in subgraph C with an edge. Supergraph Y is formed by combining subgraph A and supergraph X. The combination is achieved by merging

a node held in common between the two graphs, or alternatively by merging two nodes, one in each graph, together into a single node.

FIG. 2D depicts node permission levels of graphs before combining into supergraphs in accordance with various aspects described herein. As shown in FIG. 2D, each of nodes and edges in a graph of the graphs A, B & C have a unique identifier, and a matching permission level. The permission levels of each graph are different.

FIG. 2E depicts graph information stored in a blockchain ledger 210 in accordance with various aspects described herein. As shown in FIG. 2E, each row comprises a transaction identifier for a transaction creating or updating a graph, the date of the transaction, and the owner of the transaction. Also illustrated is a row identifying the creation of supergraph X, thereby recording the supergraph in the blockchain ledger 210. In an embodiment, the supergraph X can have a new permission level that matches a highest permission level of subgraph B and subgraph C.

FIG. 2F depicts additional graph information stored in a blockchain ledger 210 in accordance with various aspects described herein. As shown in FIG. 2F, another row in the blockchain ledger illustrates the creation of supergraph Y.

Referring now to FIG. 3, a block diagram 300 is shown illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a virtualized communication network in accordance with various aspects described herein. In particular a virtualized communication network is presented that can be used to implement some or all of the subsystems and functions of communication network 100, the subsystems and functions of system 200, and method 250 presented in FIGS. 1, 2A, 2B, 2C, 2D, 2E, 2F and 3. For example, virtualized communication network 300 can facilitate in whole or in part node/edge custodians 201-204 and/or distributed processors 211-215 illustrated in FIG. 2A.

In particular, a cloud networking architecture is shown that leverages cloud technologies and supports rapid innovation and scalability via a transport layer 350, a virtualized network function cloud 325 and/or one or more cloud computing environments 375. In various embodiments, this cloud networking architecture is an open architecture that leverages application programming interfaces (APIs); reduces complexity from services and operations; supports more nimble business models; and rapidly and seamlessly scales to meet evolving customer requirements including traffic growth, diversity of traffic types, and diversity of performance and reliability expectations.

In contrast to traditional network elements—which are typically integrated to perform a single function, the virtualized communication network employs virtual network elements (VNEs) 330, 332, 334, etc. that perform some or all of the functions of network elements 150, 152, 154, 156, etc. For example, the network architecture can provide a substrate of networking capability, often called Network Function Virtualization Infrastructure (NFVI) or simply infrastructure that is capable of being directed with software and Software Defined Networking (SDN) protocols to perform a broad variety of network functions and services. This infrastructure can include several types of substrates. The most typical type of substrate being servers that support Network Function Virtualization (NFV), followed by packet forwarding capabilities based on generic computing resources, with specialized network technologies brought to bear when general purpose processors or general purpose integrated circuit devices offered by merchants (referred to herein as

merchant silicon) are not appropriate. In this case, communication services can be implemented as cloud-centric workloads.

As an example, a traditional network element 150 (shown in FIG. 1), such as an edge router can be implemented via a VNE 330 composed of NFV software modules, merchant silicon, and associated controllers. The software can be written so that increasing workload consumes incremental resources from a common resource pool, and moreover so that it's elastic: so the resources are only consumed when needed. In a similar fashion, other network elements such as other routers, switches, edge caches, and middle-boxes are instantiated from the common resource pool. Such sharing of infrastructure across a broad set of uses makes planning and growing infrastructure easier to manage.

In an embodiment, the transport layer 350 includes fiber, cable, wired and/or wireless transport elements, network elements and interfaces to provide broadband access 110, wireless access 120, voice access 130, media access 140 and/or access to content sources 175 for distribution of content to any or all of the access technologies. In particular, in some cases a network element needs to be positioned at a specific place, and this allows for less sharing of common infrastructure. Other times, the network elements have specific physical layer adapters that cannot be abstracted or virtualized, and might require special DSP code and analog front-ends (AFEs) that do not lend themselves to implementation as VNEs 330, 332 or 334. These network elements can be included in transport layer 350.

The virtualized network function cloud 325 interfaces with the transport layer 350 to provide the VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. to provide specific NFVs. In particular, the virtualized network function cloud 325 leverages cloud operations, applications, and architectures to support networking workloads. The virtualized network elements 330, 332 and 334 can employ network function software that provides either a one-for-one mapping of traditional network element function or alternately some combination of network functions designed for cloud computing. For example, VNEs 330, 332 and 334 can include route reflectors, domain name system (DNS) servers, and dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) servers, system architecture evolution (SAE) and/or mobility management entity (MME) gateways, broadband network gateways, IP edge routers for IP-VPN, Ethernet and other services, load balancers, distributors and other network elements. Because these elements don't typically need to forward large amounts of traffic, their workload can be distributed across a number of servers—each of which adds a portion of the capability, and overall which creates an elastic function with higher availability than its former monolithic version. These virtual network elements 330, 332, 334, etc. can be instantiated and managed using an orchestration approach similar to those used in cloud compute services.

The cloud computing environments 375 can interface with the virtualized network function cloud 325 via APIs that expose functional capabilities of the VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. to provide the flexible and expanded capabilities to the virtualized network function cloud 325. In particular, network workloads may have applications distributed across the virtualized network function cloud 325 and cloud computing environment 375 and in the commercial cloud, or might simply orchestrate workloads supported entirely in NFV infrastructure from these third party locations.

Turning now to FIG. 4, there is illustrated a block diagram of a computing environment in accordance with various aspects described herein. In order to provide additional

context for various embodiments of the embodiments described herein, FIG. 4 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment 400 in which the various embodiments of the subject disclosure can be implemented. In particular, computing environment 400 can be used in the implementation of network elements 150, 152, 154, 156, access terminal 112, base station or access point 122, switching device 132, media terminal 142, and/or VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. Each of these devices can be implemented via computer-executable instructions that can run on one or more computers, and/or in combination with other program modules and/or as a combination of hardware and software. For example, computing environment 400 can facilitate in whole or in part node/edge custodians 201-204 and/or distributed processors 211-215 illustrated in FIG. 2A.

Generally, program modules comprise routines, programs, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the inventive methods can be practiced with other computer system configurations, comprising single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, and the like, each of which can be operatively coupled to one or more associated devices.

As used herein, a processing circuit includes one or more processors as well as other application specific circuits such as an application specific integrated circuit, digital logic circuit, state machine, programmable gate array or other circuit that processes input signals or data and that produces output signals or data in response thereto. It should be noted that while any functions and features described herein in association with the operation of a processor could likewise be performed by a processing circuit.

The illustrated embodiments of the embodiments herein can be also practiced in distributed processing environment where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed processing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

Computing devices typically comprise a variety of media, which can comprise computer-readable storage media and/or communications media, which two terms are used herein differently from one another as follows. Computer-readable storage media can be any available storage media that can be accessed by the computer and comprises both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable storage media can be implemented in connection with any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, program modules, structured data or unstructured data.

Computer-readable storage media can comprise, but are not limited to, random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM), flash memory or other memory technology, compact disk read only memory (CD-ROM), digital versatile disk (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices or other tangible and/or non-transitory media which can be used to store desired information. In this regard, the terms “tangible” or “non-transitory” herein as applied to storage, memory or computer-readable media, are to be understood to exclude only

propagating transitory signals per se as modifiers and do not relinquish rights to all standard storage, memory or computer-readable media that are not only propagating transitory signals per se.

Computer-readable storage media can be accessed by one or more local or remote computing devices, e.g., via access requests, queries or other data retrieval protocols, for a variety of operations with respect to the information stored by the medium.

Communications media typically embody computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other structured or unstructured data in a data signal such as a modulated data signal, e.g., a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and comprises any information delivery or transport media. The term “modulated data signal” or signals refers to a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in one or more signals. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media comprise wired media, such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media.

With reference again to FIG. 4, the example environment can comprise a computer 402, the computer 402 comprising a processing unit 404, a system memory 406 and a system bus 408. The system bus 408 couples system components including, but not limited to, the system memory 406 to the processing unit 404. The processing unit 404 can be any of various commercially available processors. Dual microprocessors and other multiprocessor architectures can also be employed as the processing unit 404.

The system bus 408 can be any of several types of bus structure that can further interconnect to a memory bus (with or without a memory controller), a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of commercially available bus architectures. The system memory 406 comprises ROM 410 and RAM 412. A basic input/output system (BIOS) can be stored in a non-volatile memory such as ROM, erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM), EEPROM, which BIOS contains the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer 402, such as during startup. The RAM 412 can also comprise a high-speed RAM such as static RAM for caching data.

The computer 402 further comprises an internal hard disk drive (HDD) 414 (e.g., EIDE, SATA), which internal HDD 414 can also be configured for external use in a suitable chassis (not shown), a magnetic floppy disk drive (FDD) 416, (e.g., to read from or write to a removable diskette 418) and an optical disk drive 420, (e.g., reading a CD-ROM disk 422 or, to read from or write to other high capacity optical media such as the DVD). The HDD 414, magnetic FDD 416 and optical disk drive 420 can be connected to the system bus 408 by a hard disk drive interface 424, a magnetic disk drive interface 426 and an optical drive interface 428, respectively. The hard disk drive interface 424 for external drive implementations comprises at least one or both of Universal Serial Bus (USB) and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 interface technologies. Other external drive connection technologies are within contemplation of the embodiments described herein.

The drives and their associated computer-readable storage media provide nonvolatile storage of data, data structures, computer-executable instructions, and so forth. For the computer 402, the drives and storage media accommodate the storage of any data in a suitable digital format. Although the description of computer-readable storage media above refers to a hard disk drive (HDD), a removable magnetic

diskette, and a removable optical media such as a CD or DVD, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of storage media which are readable by a computer, such as zip drives, magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, cartridges, and the like, can also be used in the example operating environment, and further, that any such storage media can contain computer-executable instructions for performing the methods described herein.

A number of program modules can be stored in the drives and RAM 412, comprising an operating system 430, one or more application programs 432, other program modules 434 and program data 436. All or portions of the operating system, applications, modules, and/or data can also be cached in the RAM 412. The systems and methods described herein can be implemented utilizing various commercially available operating systems or combinations of operating systems.

A user can enter commands and information into the computer 402 through one or more wired/wireless input devices, e.g., a keyboard 438 and a pointing device, such as a mouse 440. Other input devices (not shown) can comprise a microphone, an infrared (IR) remote control, a joystick, a game pad, a stylus pen, touch screen or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit 404 through an input device interface 442 that can be coupled to the system bus 408, but can be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, an IEEE 1394 serial port, a game port, a universal serial bus (USB) port, an IR interface, etc.

A monitor 444 or other type of display device can be also connected to the system bus 408 via an interface, such as a video adapter 446. It will also be appreciated that in alternative embodiments, a monitor 444 can also be any display device (e.g., another computer having a display, a smart phone, a tablet computer, etc.) for receiving display information associated with computer 402 via any communication means, including via the Internet and cloud-based networks. In addition to the monitor 444, a computer typically comprises other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as speakers, printers, etc.

The computer 402 can operate in a networked environment using logical connections via wired and/or wireless communications to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer(s) 448. The remote computer(s) 448 can be a workstation, a server computer, a router, a personal computer, portable computer, microprocessor-based entertainment appliance, a peer device or other common network node, and typically comprises many or all of the elements described relative to the computer 402, although, for purposes of brevity, only a remote memory/storage device 450 is illustrated. The logical connections depicted comprise wired/wireless connectivity to a local area network (LAN) 452 and/or larger networks, e.g., a wide area network (WAN) 454. Such LAN and WAN networking environments are commonplace in offices and companies, and facilitate enterprise-wide computer networks, such as intranets, all of which can connect to a global communications network, e.g., the Internet.

When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer 402 can be connected to the LAN 452 through a wired and/or wireless communication network interface or adapter 456. The adapter 456 can facilitate wired or wireless communication to the LAN 452, which can also comprise a wireless AP disposed thereon for communicating with the adapter 456.

When used in a WAN networking environment, the computer 402 can comprise a modem 458 or can be connected

to a communications server on the WAN 454 or has other means for establishing communications over the WAN 454, such as by way of the Internet. The modem 458, which can be internal or external and a wired or wireless device, can be connected to the system bus 408 via the input device interface 442. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to the computer 402 or portions thereof, can be stored in the remote memory/storage device 450. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are example and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers can be used.

The computer 402 can be operable to communicate with any wireless devices or entities operatively disposed in wireless communication, e.g., a printer, scanner, desktop and/or portable computer, portable data assistant, communications satellite, any piece of equipment or location associated with a wirelessly detectable tag (e.g., a kiosk, news stand, restroom), and telephone. This can comprise Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) and BLUETOOTH® wireless technologies. Thus, the communication can be a predefined structure as with a conventional network or simply an ad hoc communication between at least two devices.

Wi-Fi can allow connection to the Internet from a couch at home, a bed in a hotel room or a conference room at work, without wires. Wi-Fi is a wireless technology similar to that used in a cell phone that enables such devices, e.g., computers, to send and receive data indoors and out; anywhere within the range of a base station. Wi-Fi networks use radio technologies called IEEE 802.11 (a, b, g, n, ac, ag, etc.) to provide secure, reliable, fast wireless connectivity. A Wi-Fi network can be used to connect computers to each other, to the Internet, and to wired networks (which can use IEEE 802.3 or Ethernet). Wi-Fi networks operate in the unlicensed 2.4 and 5 GHz radio bands for example or with products that contain both bands (dual band), so the networks can provide real-world performance similar to the basic 10BaseT wired Ethernet networks used in many offices.

Turning now to FIG. 5, an embodiment 500 of a mobile network platform 510 is shown that is an example of network elements 150, 152, 154, 156, and/or VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. For example, platform 510 can facilitate in whole or in part node/edge custodians 201-204, distributed processors 211-215 and/or end user equipment 240 illustrated in FIG. 2A. In one or more embodiments, the mobile network platform 510 can generate and receive signals transmitted and received by base stations or access points such as base station or access point 122. Generally, mobile network platform 510 can comprise components, e.g., nodes, gateways, interfaces, servers, or disparate platforms, that facilitate both packet-switched (PS) (e.g., internet protocol (IP), frame relay, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)) and circuit-switched (CS) traffic (e.g., voice and data), as well as control generation for networked wireless telecommunication. As a non-limiting example, mobile network platform 510 can be included in telecommunications carrier networks, and can be considered carrier-side components as discussed elsewhere herein. Mobile network platform 510 comprises CS gateway node(s) 512 which can interface CS traffic received from legacy networks like telephony network(s) 540 (e.g., public switched telephone network (PSTN), or public land mobile network (PLMN)) or a signaling system #7 (SS7) network 560. CS gateway node(s) 512 can authorize and authenticate traffic (e.g., voice) arising from such networks. Additionally, CS gateway node(s) 512 can access mobility, or roaming, data generated through SS7 network 560; for instance, mobility data stored in a visited location register (VLR), which can reside in memory

530. Moreover, CS gateway node(s) **512** interfaces CS-based traffic and signaling and PS gateway node(s) **518**. As an example, in a 3GPP UMTS network, CS gateway node(s) **512** can be realized at least in part in gateway GPRS support node(s) (GGSN). It should be appreciated that functionality and specific operation of CS gateway node(s) **512**, PS gateway node(s) **518**, and serving node(s) **516**, is provided and dictated by radio technology(ies) utilized by mobile network platform **510** for telecommunication over a radio access network **520** with other devices, such as a radiotelephone **575**.

In addition to receiving and processing CS-switched traffic and signaling, PS gateway node(s) **518** can authorize and authenticate PS-based data sessions with served mobile devices. Data sessions can comprise traffic, or content(s), exchanged with networks external to the mobile network platform **510**, like wide area network(s) (WANs) **550**, enterprise network(s) **570**, and service network(s) **580**, which can be embodied in local area network(s) (LANs), can also be interfaced with mobile network platform **510** through PS gateway node(s) **518**. It is to be noted that WANs **550** and enterprise network(s) **570** can embody, at least in part, a service network(s) like IP multimedia subsystem (IMS). Based on radio technology layer(s) available in technology resource(s) or radio access network **520**, PS gateway node(s) **518** can generate packet data protocol contexts when a data session is established; other data structures that facilitate routing of packetized data also can be generated. To that end, in an aspect, PS gateway node(s) **518** can comprise a tunnel interface (e.g., tunnel termination gateway (TTG) in 3GPP UMTS network(s) (not shown)) which can facilitate packetized communication with disparate wireless network(s), such as Wi-Fi networks.

In embodiment **500**, mobile network platform **510** also comprises serving node(s) **516** that, based upon available radio technology layer(s) within technology resource(s) in the radio access network **520**, convey the various packetized flows of data streams received through PS gateway node(s) **518**. It is to be noted that for technology resource(s) that rely primarily on CS communication, server node(s) can deliver traffic without reliance on PS gateway node(s) **518**; for example, server node(s) can embody at least in part a mobile switching center. As an example, in a 3GPP UMTS network, serving node(s) **516** can be embodied in serving GPRS support node(s) (SGSN).

For radio technologies that exploit packetized communication, server(s) **514** in mobile network platform **510** can execute numerous applications that can generate multiple disparate packetized data streams or flows, and manage (e.g., schedule, queue, format . . .) such flows. Such application(s) can comprise add-on features to standard services (for example, provisioning, billing, customer support . . .) provided by mobile network platform **510**. Data streams (e.g., content(s) that are part of a voice call or data session) can be conveyed to PS gateway node(s) **518** for authorization/authentication and initiation of a data session, and to serving node(s) **516** for communication thereafter. In addition to application server, server(s) **514** can comprise utility server(s), a utility server can comprise a provisioning server, an operations and maintenance server, a security server that can implement at least in part a certificate authority and firewalls as well as other security mechanisms, and the like. In an aspect, security server(s) secure communication served through mobile network platform **510** to ensure network's operation and data integrity in addition to authorization and authentication procedures that CS gateway node(s) **512** and PS gateway node(s) **518** can enact.

Moreover, provisioning server(s) can provision services from external network(s) like networks operated by a disparate service provider; for instance, WAN **550** or Global Positioning System (GPS) network(s) (not shown). Provisioning server(s) can also provision coverage through networks associated to mobile network platform **510** (e.g., deployed and operated by the same service provider), such as the distributed antennas networks shown in FIG. **1(s)** that enhance wireless service coverage by providing more network coverage.

It is to be noted that server(s) **514** can comprise one or more processors configured to confer at least in part the functionality of mobile network platform **510**. To that end, the one or more processor can execute code instructions stored in memory **530**, for example. It is should be appreciated that server(s) **514** can also comprise a content manager, which operates in substantially the same manner as described hereinbefore.

In example embodiment **500**, memory **530** can store information related to operation of mobile network platform **510**. Other operational information can comprise provisioning information of mobile devices served through mobile network platform **510**, subscriber databases; application intelligence, pricing schemes, e.g., promotional rates, flat-rate programs, couponing campaigns; technical specification(s) consistent with telecommunication protocols for operation of disparate radio, or wireless, technology layers; and so forth. Memory **530** can also store information from at least one of telephony network(s) **540**, WAN **550**, SS7 network **560**, or enterprise network(s) **570**. In an aspect, memory **530** can be, for example, accessed as part of a data store component or as a remotely connected memory store.

In order to provide a context for the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter, FIG. **5**, and the following discussion, are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable environment in which the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter can be implemented. While the subject matter has been described above in the general context of computer-executable instructions of a computer program that runs on a computer and/or computers, those skilled in the art will recognize that the disclosed subject matter also can be implemented in combination with other program modules. Generally, program modules comprise routines, programs, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks and/or implement particular abstract data types.

Turning now to FIG. **6**, an illustrative embodiment of a communication device **600** is shown. The communication device **600** can serve as an illustrative embodiment of devices such as data terminals **114**, mobile devices **124**, vehicle **126**, display devices **144** or other client devices for communication via either communications network **125**. For example, computing device **600** can facilitate in whole or in part node/edge custodians **201-204**, distributed processors **211-215** and/or end user equipment **240** illustrated in FIG. **2A**.

The communication device **600** can comprise a wireline and/or wireless transceiver **602** (herein transceiver **602**), a user interface (UI) **604**, a power supply **614**, a location receiver **616**, a motion sensor **618**, an orientation sensor **620**, and a controller **606** for managing operations thereof. The transceiver **602** can support short-range or long-range wireless access technologies such as Bluetooth®, ZigBee®, WiFi, DECT, or cellular communication technologies, just to mention a few (Bluetooth® and ZigBee® are trademarks registered by the Bluetooth® Special Interest Group and the ZigBee® Alliance, respectively). Cellular technologies can

include, for example, CDMA-1X, UMTS/HSDPA, GSM/GPRS, TDMA/EDGE, EV/DO, WiMAX, SDR, LTE, as well as other next generation wireless communication technologies as they arise. The transceiver 602 can also be adapted to support circuit-switched wireline access technologies (such as PSTN), packet-switched wireline access technologies (such as TCP/IP, VoIP, etc.), and combinations thereof.

The UI 604 can include a depressible or touch-sensitive keypad 608 with a navigation mechanism such as a roller ball, a joystick, a mouse, or a navigation disk for manipulating operations of the communication device 600. The keypad 608 can be an integral part of a housing assembly of the communication device 600 or an independent device operably coupled thereto by a tethered wireline interface (such as a USB cable) or a wireless interface supporting for example Bluetooth®. The keypad 608 can represent a numeric keypad commonly used by phones, and/or a QWERTY keypad with alphanumeric keys. The UI 604 can further include a display 610 such as monochrome or color LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) or other suitable display technology for conveying images to an end user of the communication device 600. In an embodiment where the display 610 is touch-sensitive, a portion or all of the keypad 608 can be presented by way of the display 610 with navigation features.

The display 610 can use touch screen technology to also serve as a user interface for detecting user input. As a touch screen display, the communication device 600 can be adapted to present a user interface having graphical user interface (GUI) elements that can be selected by a user with a touch of a finger. The display 610 can be equipped with capacitive, resistive or other forms of sensing technology to detect how much surface area of a user's finger has been placed on a portion of the touch screen display. This sensing information can be used to control the manipulation of the GUI elements or other functions of the user interface. The display 610 can be an integral part of the housing assembly of the communication device 600 or an independent device communicatively coupled thereto by a tethered wireline interface (such as a cable) or a wireless interface.

The UI 604 can also include an audio system 612 that utilizes audio technology for conveying low volume audio (such as audio heard in proximity of a human ear) and high volume audio (such as speakerphone for hands free operation). The audio system 612 can further include a microphone for receiving audible signals of an end user. The audio system 612 can also be used for voice recognition applications. The UI 604 can further include an image sensor 613 such as a charged coupled device (CCD) camera for capturing still or moving images.

The power supply 614 can utilize common power management technologies such as replaceable and rechargeable batteries, supply regulation technologies, and/or charging system technologies for supplying energy to the components of the communication device 600 to facilitate long-range or short-range portable communications. Alternatively, or in combination, the charging system can utilize external power sources such as DC power supplied over a physical interface such as a USB port or other suitable tethering technologies.

The location receiver 616 can utilize location technology such as a global positioning system (GPS) receiver capable of assisted GPS for identifying a location of the communication device 600 based on signals generated by a constellation of GPS satellites, which can be used for facilitating location services such as navigation. The motion sensor 618 can utilize motion sensing technology such as an accel-

ometer, a gyroscope, or other suitable motion sensing technology to detect motion of the communication device 600 in three-dimensional space. The orientation sensor 620 can utilize orientation sensing technology such as a magnetometer to detect the orientation of the communication device 600 (north, south, west, and east, as well as combined orientations in degrees, minutes, or other suitable orientation metrics).

The communication device 600 can use the transceiver 602 to also determine a proximity to a cellular, WiFi, Bluetooth®, or other wireless access points by sensing techniques such as utilizing a received signal strength indicator (RSSI) and/or signal time of arrival (TOA) or time of flight (TOF) measurements. The controller 606 can utilize computing technologies such as a microprocessor, a digital signal processor (DSP), programmable gate arrays, application specific integrated circuits, and/or a video processor with associated storage memory such as Flash, ROM, RAM, SRAM, DRAM or other storage technologies for executing computer instructions, controlling, and processing data supplied by the aforementioned components of the communication device 600.

Other components not shown in FIG. 6 can be used in one or more embodiments of the subject disclosure. For instance, the communication device 600 can include a slot for adding or removing an identity module such as a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card or Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC). SIM or UICC cards can be used for identifying subscriber services, executing programs, storing subscriber data, and so on.

The terms "first," "second," "third," and so forth, as used in the claims, unless otherwise clear by context, is for clarity only and doesn't otherwise indicate or imply any order in time. For instance, "a first determination," "a second determination," and "a third determination," does not indicate or imply that the first determination is to be made before the second determination, or vice versa, etc.

In the subject specification, terms such as "store," "storage," "data store," data storage," "database," and substantially any other information storage component relevant to operation and functionality of a component, refer to "memory components," or entities embodied in a "memory" or components comprising the memory. It will be appreciated that the memory components described herein can be either volatile memory or nonvolatile memory, or can comprise both volatile and nonvolatile memory, by way of illustration, and not limitation, volatile memory, non-volatile memory, disk storage, and memory storage. Further, non-volatile memory can be included in read only memory (ROM), programmable ROM (PROM), electrically programmable ROM (EPROM), electrically erasable ROM (EEPROM), or flash memory. Volatile memory can comprise random access memory (RAM), which acts as external cache memory. By way of illustration and not limitation, RAM is available in many forms such as synchronous RAM (SRAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), synchronous DRAM (SDRAM), double data rate SDRAM (DDR SDRAM), enhanced SDRAM (ESDRAM), Synchlink DRAM (SLDRAM), and direct Rambus RAM (DRRAM). Additionally, the disclosed memory components of systems or methods herein are intended to comprise, without being limited to comprising, these and any other suitable types of memory.

Moreover, it will be noted that the disclosed subject matter can be practiced with other computer system configurations, comprising single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, mini-computing devices, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held com-

puting devices (e.g., PDA, phone, smartphone, watch, tablet computers, netbook computers, etc.), microprocessor-based or programmable consumer or industrial electronics, and the like. The illustrated aspects can also be practiced in distributed processing environment where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network; however, some if not all aspects of the subject disclosure can be practiced on stand-alone computers. In a distributed processing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

In one or more embodiments, information regarding use of services can be generated including services being accessed, media consumption history, user preferences, and so forth. This information can be obtained by various methods including user input, detecting types of communications (e.g., video content vs. audio content), analysis of content streams, sampling, and so forth. The generating, obtaining and/or monitoring of this information can be responsive to an authorization provided by the user. In one or more embodiments, an analysis of data can be subject to authorization from user(s) associated with the data, such as an opt-in, an opt-out, acknowledgement requirements, notifications, selective authorization based on types of data, and so forth.

Some of the embodiments described herein can also employ artificial intelligence (AI) to facilitate automating one or more features described herein. The embodiments (e.g., in connection with automatically identifying acquired cell sites that provide a maximum value/benefit after addition to an existing communication network) can employ various AI-based schemes for carrying out various embodiments thereof. Moreover, the classifier can be employed to determine a ranking or priority of each cell site of the acquired network. A classifier is a function that maps an input attribute vector, $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \dots x_n)$, to a confidence that the input belongs to a class, that is, $f(x)=\text{confidence (class)}$. Such classification can employ a probabilistic and/or statistical-based analysis (e.g., factoring into the analysis utilities and costs) to determine or infer an action that a user desires to be automatically performed. A support vector machine (SVM) is an example of a classifier that can be employed. The SVM operates by finding a hypersurface in the space of possible inputs, which the hypersurface attempts to split the triggering criteria from the non-triggering events. Intuitively, this makes the classification correct for testing data that is near, but not identical to training data. Other directed and undirected model classification approaches comprise, e.g., naïve Bayes, Bayesian networks, decision trees, neural networks, fuzzy logic models, and probabilistic classification models providing different patterns of independence can be employed. Classification as used herein also is inclusive of statistical regression that is utilized to develop models of priority.

As will be readily appreciated, one or more of the embodiments can employ classifiers that are explicitly trained (e.g., via a generic training data) as well as implicitly trained (e.g., via observing UE behavior, operator preferences, historical information, receiving extrinsic information). For example, SVMs can be configured via a learning or training phase within a classifier constructor and feature selection module. Thus, the classifier(s) can be used to automatically learn and perform a number of functions, including but not limited to determining according to predetermined criteria which of the acquired cell sites will benefit a maximum number of subscribers and/or which of

the acquired cell sites will add minimum value to the existing communication network coverage, etc.

As used in some contexts in this application, in some embodiments, the terms “component,” “system” and the like are intended to refer to, or comprise, a computer-related entity or an entity related to an operational apparatus with one or more specific functionalities, wherein the entity can be either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. As an example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, computer-executable instructions, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration and not limitation, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers. In addition, these components can execute from various computer readable media having various data structures stored thereon. The components may communicate via local and/or remote processes such as in accordance with a signal having one or more data packets (e.g., data from one component interacting with another component in a local system, distributed processing environment, and/or across a network such as the Internet with other systems via the signal). As another example, a component can be an apparatus with specific functionality provided by mechanical parts operated by electric or electronic circuitry, which is operated by a software or firmware application executed by a processor, wherein the processor can be internal or external to the apparatus and executes at least a part of the software or firmware application. As yet another example, a component can be an apparatus that provides specific functionality through electronic components without mechanical parts, the electronic components can comprise a processor therein to execute software or firmware that confers at least in part the functionality of the electronic components. While various components have been illustrated as separate components, it will be appreciated that multiple components can be implemented as a single component, or a single component can be implemented as multiple components, without departing from example embodiments.

Further, the various embodiments can be implemented as a method, apparatus or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware or any combination thereof to control a computer to implement the disclosed subject matter. The term “article of manufacture” as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computer-readable device or computer-readable storage/communications media. For example, computer readable storage media can include, but are not limited to, magnetic storage devices (e.g., hard disk, floppy disk, magnetic strips), optical disks (e.g., compact disk (CD), digital versatile disk (DVD)), smart cards, and flash memory devices (e.g., card, stick, key drive). Of course, those skilled in the art will recognize many modifications can be made to this configuration without departing from the scope or spirit of the various embodiments.

In addition, the words “example” and “exemplary” are used herein to mean serving as an instance or illustration. Any embodiment or design described herein as “example” or “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments or designs. Rather, use of the word example or exemplary is intended to present concepts in a concrete fashion. As used in this

application, the term “or” is intended to mean an inclusive “or” rather than an exclusive “or”. That is, unless specified otherwise or clear from context, “X employs A or B” is intended to mean any of the natural inclusive permutations. That is, if X employs A; X employs B; or X employs both A and B, then “X employs A or B” is satisfied under any of the foregoing instances. In addition, the articles “a” and “an” as used in this application and the appended claims should generally be construed to mean “one or more” unless specified otherwise or clear from context to be directed to a singular form.

Moreover, terms such as “user equipment,” “mobile station,” “mobile,” “subscriber station,” “access terminal,” “terminal,” “handset,” “mobile device” (and/or terms representing similar terminology) can refer to a wireless device utilized by a subscriber or user of a wireless communication service to receive or convey data, control, voice, video, sound, gaming or substantially any data-stream or signaling-stream. The foregoing terms are utilized interchangeably herein and with reference to the related drawings.

Furthermore, the terms “user,” “subscriber,” “customer,” “consumer” and the like are employed interchangeably throughout, unless context warrants particular distinctions among the terms. It should be appreciated that such terms can refer to human entities or automated components supported through artificial intelligence (e.g., a capacity to make inference based, at least, on complex mathematical formalisms), which can provide simulated vision, sound recognition and so forth.

As employed herein, the term “processor” can refer to substantially any computing processing unit or device comprising, but not limited to comprising, single-core processors; single-processors with software multithread execution capability; multi-core processors; multi-core processors with software multithread execution capability; multi-core processors with hardware multithread technology; parallel platforms; and parallel platforms with distributed shared memory. Additionally, a processor can refer to an integrated circuit, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a digital signal processor (DSP), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), a programmable logic controller (PLC), a complex programmable logic device (CPLD), a discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. Processors can exploit nano-scale architectures such as, but not limited to, molecular and quantum-dot based transistors, switches and gates, in order to optimize space usage or enhance performance of user equipment. A processor can also be implemented as a combination of computing processing units.

As used herein, terms such as “data storage,” “data storage,” “database,” and substantially any other information storage component relevant to operation and functionality of a component, refer to “memory components,” or entities embodied in a “memory” or components comprising the memory. It will be appreciated that the memory components or computer-readable storage media, described herein can be either volatile memory or nonvolatile memory or can include both volatile and nonvolatile memory.

What has been described above includes mere examples of various embodiments. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing these examples, but one of ordinary skill in the art can recognize that many further combinations and permutations of the present embodiments are possible. Accordingly, the embodiments disclosed and/or claimed herein are intended to embrace all

such alterations, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Furthermore, to the extent that the term “includes” is used in either the detailed description or the claims, such term is intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising” as “comprising” is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim.

In addition, a flow diagram may include a “start” and/or “continue” indication. The “start” and “continue” indications reflect that the steps presented can optionally be incorporated in or otherwise used in conjunction with other routines. In this context, “start” indicates the beginning of the first step presented and may be preceded by other activities not specifically shown. Further, the “continue” indication reflects that the steps presented may be performed multiple times and/or may be succeeded by other activities not specifically shown. Further, while a flow diagram indicates a particular ordering of steps, other orderings are likewise possible provided that the principles of causality are maintained.

As may also be used herein, the term(s) “operably coupled to”, “coupled to”, and/or “coupling” includes direct coupling between items and/or indirect coupling between items via one or more intervening items. Such items and intervening items include, but are not limited to, junctions, communication paths, components, circuit elements, circuits, functional blocks, and/or devices. As an example of indirect coupling, a signal conveyed from a first item to a second item may be modified by one or more intervening items by modifying the form, nature or format of information in a signal, while one or more elements of the information in the signal are nevertheless conveyed in a manner than can be recognized by the second item. In a further example of indirect coupling, an action in a first item can cause a reaction on the second item, as a result of actions and/or reactions in one or more intervening items.

Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it should be appreciated that any arrangement which achieves the same or similar purpose may be substituted for the embodiments described or shown by the subject disclosure. The subject disclosure is intended to cover any and all adaptations or variations of various embodiments. Combinations of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein, can be used in the subject disclosure. For instance, one or more features from one or more embodiments can be combined with one or more features of one or more other embodiments. In one or more embodiments, features that are positively recited can also be negatively recited and excluded from the embodiment with or without replacement by another structural and/or functional feature. The steps or functions described with respect to the embodiments of the subject disclosure can be performed in any order. The steps or functions described with respect to the embodiments of the subject disclosure can be performed alone or in combination with other steps or functions of the subject disclosure, as well as from other embodiments or from other steps that have not been described in the subject disclosure. Further, more than or less than all of the features described with respect to an embodiment can also be utilized.

What is claimed is:

1. A system, comprising:

- a processing system including a processor; and
- a memory that stores executable instructions that, when executed by the processing system, facilitate performance of operations, the operations comprising:

21

identifying a set of two or more graphs in a blockchain ledger, wherein each graph of the set of one or more graphs comprises a set of two or more nodes and a graph permission level, wherein each node in the set of one or more nodes comprises a unique identifier, a node permission level, data and one or more edges, wherein each edge in the one or more edges defines a relationship between the node and another node in the set of two or more nodes, wherein the node permission level defines a prerequisite to access the data, the node permission level, or the one or more edges, and wherein the graph permission level defines a prerequisite to access the set of two or more nodes;

receiving a request from equipment utilized by a user to create a supergraph from a first graph and a second graph;

comparing a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level;

applying rules of a rules engine to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a third permission level defined by the rules;

comparing the user permission of the user to a second permission level of the second graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the second permission level;

providing security keys to the equipment utilized by the user responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permission level and the second permission level and the third permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first graph and the second graph.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the request comprises: viewing a first data of the two or more nodes in the first graph, adding a new node to the first graph, defining an edge between a first node and a second node in the first graph, modifying data of a first node in the first graph, changing the first permission level of the first graph, or a combination thereof.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the modifying comprises joining a first node in the first graph to a second node in a second graph.

4. The system of claim 3, wherein comparing further comprises ensuring that the user permission meets or exceeds the node permission level of the first data.

5. The system of claim 4, wherein the joining further comprises defining the supergraph comprising nodes of the first graph and the second graph, and creating a new permission level of the supergraph.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the new permission level matches a highest permission level of the first permission level and the second permission level.

7. The system of claim 6, wherein the joining comprises adding an edge between the first node to the second node.

8. The system of claim 6, wherein the joining further comprises merging the first node in the first graph with the second node in the second graph, wherein the merging adds edges of the second node to the first node, adds data of the second node to the first node, adds edges of the first node to the second node, and adds data of the first node to the second node.

9. The system of claim 6, wherein the operations further comprise recording the supergraph in the blockchain ledger.

22

10. The system of claim 9, wherein operations further comprise authenticating the blockchain ledger and reconciling the new permission level for the supergraph.

11. The system of claim 1, wherein the processing system comprises a plurality of processors operating in a distributed processing environment.

12. The system of claim 1, wherein the operations further comprise updating the rules of the rules engine.

13. A method, comprising:

receiving, by a processing system including a processor, a request from equipment utilized by a user to access first data in one or more nodes in a first graph and for forming a supergraph from the first graph and a second graph;

comparing, by the processing system, a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph and a second permission level of the second graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level and the second permission level;

applying, by the processing system, rules of a rules engine recorded in a blockchain ledger to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a third permission level defined by the rules;

providing, by the processing system, security keys to the equipment responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permission level and the second permission level and the third permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first graph and the second graph; and

recording, by the processing system, a transaction in the blockchain ledger corresponding to the access of the first data and a creation of the supergraph.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the request comprises viewing the first data of the one or more nodes in the first graph, adding a new node to the first graph, modifying data of a first node in the first graph, changing the first permission level of the first graph, or a combination thereof.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein the request comprises defining an edge between a first node in the first graph and a second node in a second graph, thereby forming the supergraph.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein the transaction comprises recording the supergraph in the blockchain ledger.

17. The method of claim 13, wherein the request comprises merging a first node in the first graph and a second node in a second graph, thereby forming the supergraph.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the transaction comprises recording the supergraph in the blockchain ledger.

19. A non-transitory, machine-readable medium, comprising executable instructions that, when executed by a processing system including a processor, facilitate performance of operations, the operations comprising:

receiving a request from equipment utilized by a user to create a supergraph from a first graph and a second graph;

comparing a user permission of the user to a first permission level of the first graph and a second permission level of the second graph to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds the first permission level and the second permission level;

applying rules of a rules engine recorded in a blockchain ledger to ensure that the user permission meets or exceeds a third permission level defined by the rules; providing security keys to the equipment responsive to the user permission meeting or exceeding the first permis-

sion level and the second permission level and the third permission level, wherein the security keys provide access to the first graph and the second graph; and recording a transaction in the blockchain ledger corresponding to a creation of the supergraph.

5

20. The non-transitory, machine-readable medium of claim 19, wherein the processing system comprises a plurality of processors operating in a distributed processing environment.

10

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